An Exact

LIST

Of the

Lords SPIRITUAL & TEMPORAL,

Who sate in the

'PRETENDED PARLIAMENT'

AT

DUBLIN

In the

Kingdom of *IRELAND*;

On the 7th of *May*, 1689. and there continued until the 18th of *July* following, and then Prorogued until the 12th of *November* next following.

ALSO

A LIST of the *Knights, Citizens* and *Burgesses* of the House of COMMONS, in order as they were returned.

TOGETHER

With a *Catalogue* of the *Titles* of all *Acts* passed in the said *Pretended Session*, and Remarks upon them, and the Preamble to the Act of Repeal of the Acts of Settlement, as it passed in the House of Commons.

And the several Reasons Addressed to the late King against passing the Act

INTITULED

An Act for Repealing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, &c.

Licensed *November* the 13th, 1689. And Entered according to Order.

LONDON, Printed by *T.B.* and are to be Sold by *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationers-Hall*. 1689.

TO THE READER.

IT is a common Proverb, Happy are they, whom the Harms of other Men make wary. How far some People, altogether infatuated with the late Leaven of Passive Obedience, may be Infidels in reference to this sententious Proverb, these Sheets are made publick to the World, on purpose to discover.

By the Sufferings of Ireland, at this time under the Oppressions of the late King James, is plainly set forth, the Miseries and Calamities, which he had intended to have brought upon England and Scotland, had it not been for the Glorious Deliverance by King William; for Ireland is a perfect Mirror, representing the Deformities of a pretended Government, under the Management of Rome and France; where we find Popery and Tyranny strenuously endeavouring to set up, what England and Scotland are no less zealously labouring to pull down.

Here we find a Parliament sitting to secure the Reformed Worship of the Omnipotent, and to recover the ancient Laws and Liberties of the People from the Damages so lately sustained through the Violations of illegal Tyranny.

In Ireland we find a Mock-Parliament convened, to extirpate the very Name of the Protestant Religion, and to rend that lovely Portion of the English Dominion from the British Scepter, by exacting Laws to exterminate the whole Race of the Protestant Proprietors; which as they are the publick Acts of a numerous Convention, under the Influence of a Popish Prince, and consequently too notorious to be denied;

ed; they are here Catalogued with their Authors, and transmitted to publick view, and may serve to shew how fondly the Biggots of this Nation, how their Ears to the Delusions of those, who would make them believe they ever can enjoy an Hour of Happiness under a Government so diametrically opposite to the well being of Mankind. I shall therefore say no more, but make it my hearty Wish, that as God hath been merciful to them, in delivering them from those Calamities which others feel, they may likewise learn by reading these few Sheets, to be so merciful to themselves, as not to seek their own Destruction.

The following List of Lords are of such as sate, and that of the Commons in the same Order as they were returned. Those wanting are for London-Derry, Enniskilling, *and such Places as were in the Protestants Hands.*

The

The Names of the Lords and Commons of the Pretended Parliament of *Ireland*, Sitting at *Dublin* the Seventh of *May*, 1689. and continued Sitting till the Eighteenth of *July*, and then prorogued until the Twelfth of *November*.

The LORDS.

SIR *Alexander Fitton*, Lord Baron of *Gosworth*, Lord Chancellor.
Earl of *Westmeath*,
Earl of *Barrymore*.
Earl of *Clanrarty*.
Earl of *Tyrone*.
Earl of *Longford*.
Earl of *Granard*.
Earl of *Limerick*.
Lord Viscount *Glenmalire*.
Viscount *Kilmallock*,
Viscount *Dungh*
Viscount *Mountgarret*.
Viscount *Dillon*.
Viscount *Ross*.
Viscount *Gallway*.
Sir *Valentine Browne*, Viscount *Kenmare*, lately made.
Stephen Moor, Esquire, Viscount *Moor Castle*, lately made.
Lord Bishop of *Meath*.
Bishop of *Ossory*.
Bishop of *Cork*.
Bishop of *Limerick*.
Lord Baron of *Athenry*.
Baron of *Kinsale*.
Baron of *Enniskillen*.
Baron of *Strabane*.
Baron of *Castlemaine*.
Baron of *Brittas*.
Baron of *Dunboyne*.
Baron of *Cahir*.
Baron of *Howth*.
Baron of *Dunsany*.
Baron of *Upper Ossory*.
Lord Baron of *Slane*.
Chief Justice *Nugent*, Baron of *Riverstown*, lately made.
John Bourk, Baron of *Bophin*, lately made.
Baron of *Trimlestown*.

County of *Calbertagh*.

Dudly Bagnall, Esq;
Henry Lambert, Esq;

Borough of *Calberlagh*.

Marcus Baggot, Esq;
John Warren, Esq;

Borough of *Old Leighlin*.

Darby Long, Esq;
Daniel Doran.

County of *Galway*.

Sir *Ulick Bourk*, Bart.
Sir *Walter Blake*, Bart.

Borough of *Galway*.

James Talbot, of *Mount Talbot*, Esq;
Charles Daly of *Dunsandle*, Esq;

Borough of *Tuam*.

James Lally, of *Tullydalla*, Esq;
William Bourke, of *Carrowtilla*, Esq;

County of *Kilkenny*.

James Grace, of *Courstown*, Esq;
Robert Walsh, of *Edmondstown*, Esq;

Borough of *Callan*.

Walter Butler, Esq;
Thady Kingston, Esq;

Borough of *Thomastown*.

Robert Grace the Elder, Esq;
Robert Grace the Younger, Esq;

Borough of *Gowran*.

Richard Butler, Esq;
Edward Butler, Esq; Deputy of Ihyrk.

Borough of *Inistiogue*.

Edward Fitz Gerald, Esq;
James Fitz Gerald, Esq;

Borough of *Knocktopher*.

Harvey Morres, Esq;
Henry Maugh, Esq;

City of *Kilkenny*.

John Rooth, Mayor of the City.
James Bryan, Alderman.

Sir *Richard*

Borough

Borough of *Youghall*.

Thomas Veiack, Alderman.
Edward Gough, Alderman.

Borough of *Kinsale*.

Andrew Murrogh, Esq;
Miles de Courcy, Esq;

Borough of *Baltimore*.

Daniel O Donovan, Esq;
Jeremy Donovan, Esq;

Borough of *Bandenbridge*.

Charels Mac Carthy of *Ballea*, Esq;
Daniel Mac Carthy Reagh, Esq;

Borough of *Clonakelty*.

Lieutenant Colonel *Owen Mac Carthy*, Esq;
Daniel Mac Fin Mac Carthy, Esq;

Borough of *Middleton*.

Darby Leary, Esq;
John Dogg, Esq;

Borough of *Mayallow*.

John Barret of *Castlemore*, Esq;
David Nagle of *Garranane*, Esq;

Manor and Borough of *Rob Carmack*.

James Barry, Esq;
Edward Powel, Esq;

Manor of *Donerayle*.

Daniel O Donovan, Esq;
John Bagge, Junior, of *Baggestown*, Esq;

Borough of *Charleville*.

John Bagge Senior, of *Baggestown*, Esq;
John Power of *Killballane*,

County of *Tipperary*.

Nicholas Purcell of *Loghmore*, Esq;
James Butler of *Grangebegg*,

County of *Kilkenny*.

Dennis Kearny, Alderman.
James Hackett, Alderman.

Borough of *Clonmell*.

Nicholas White, Alderman.
John Bray, Alderman.

Borough of *Fethard*.

Sir *John Everard*, Bar.
James Tobin of *Fethard*, Esq;

City of *Waterford*.

John Porter, Esq;
Nicholas Fitz. Gerrald, Esq;

County of *Kerry*.

Nicholas Brown, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Crosby*, Knight.

Borough of *Tralee*.

Maurice Hussey of *Kerry*, Esq;
John Brown of *Ardagh*, Esq;

Borough of *Dingleacush*.

Edward Rice, *Fitz James* of *Ballinlig*, in the County of *Limerick*.
John Hussey of *Cahirmullin*, Esq;

Borough of *Ardfert*.

Colonel *Roger Mac. Elligot*.
Cornelius Mac. Gillicuddy.

City of *Limerick*.

Nicholas Arthur, Alderman.
Thomas Harold, Alderman.

Borough of *Rathcormuck*.

John Dillon, Esq;
John Kelley, Esq;

Borough of *Boyle*.

Captain *John King*.
Terrence Mac. Dermot, Alderman.

County of *Meath*.

Sir *William Talbot*, Bar.
Sir *Patrick Barnwall*, Bar.

Borough of *Ratoath*.

John Hussey, Esq;
James Fitz. Gerrald, Esq;

Borough of *Trim*.

Captain *Nicholas Cusack*.
Walter Nangle, Esq;

Borough of *Navan*.

Christopher Cusack of *Cushalls*, Esq;
Christopher Cusack of *Rathmore*, Esq;

Borough of *Kells*.

Patrick Everard, Esq;
John Delamare, Esq;

Borough

Borough of *Athlone*.

John Tynder, Esq;
Richard Nesbitt, Esq;

City of *Cork*.

Sir *James Cotter*, Knight.
John Galloway, Esq;

County of *Lymerick*.

Sir *John Fitz Gerrald*, Baronet.
Gerrald Fitz Gerrald, Knight of the Glyn.

Borough of *Kilmallock*.

Sir *William Harley*, Baronet.
John Lacy, Esq;

Borough of *Askeaton*.

John Bourke of *Cahirmoyhill*, Esq;
Edward Rice, Esq;

County of *West-Meath*.

The Honourable Colonel *William Nugent*.
The Honourable Colonel *Henry Dillon*.

Borough and Manner of *Mullingar*.

Gerrald Dillon Esq; prime Serjeant.
Edmond Nugent of *Carlanstowne*, Esq;

Borough of *Athlone*.

Edmond Mahon of *Castlestrange*, Esq;
Edmond Malone of *Jurisperis*, Esq;

Borough of *Kinsale*.

Brian Geoghegan of *Elmore*, Esq;
Charles Geoghegan of *Lyssane*, Esq;

Borough of *Carrickfergus*.

Sir *Patrick Trant* Knight,
Edmond Morres, Esq;

Borough of *Maryborough*.

Pierce Bryan, Esq;
Thady Fitz Patrick, Esq;

Borough of *Ballynakill*.

Sir *Gregory Byrne* Baronet.
Oliver Grace Esq;

Borough of *Galway*.

Oliver Malone, Esq;
John Kirwan, Esq;

County of *Clare*.

Phillip Royley of *Aghanchoy*, Esq;
John Royley of *Carnelwick*, Esq;

Borough of *Carrick*.

Phillip Ogle Royley, Esq;
Hugh Royley of *Lara*, Esq;

Borough of *Belturbet*.

Sir *Edward Tyrrel*, Baronet.
Philip Tuite of *Newcastle*, Esq;

County

County of Wexford.

Borough of Enniscorthy.

Florence Mac Norton, of Ballyhuskard, Esq;
Theobald Butler of Ballynagloshone, Esq;

County of Leitrim.

Edmund Reynolds, Esq;
Joel Favel, Esq;

Borough of James-Town.

William Shanley, Esq;

County of Armagh.

Francis Stafford, Esq;
Constantine O Neale, Esq;

County of Antrim.

Cormuck Oneale.
Randall Mac Donnel.

Borough of Belfast.

Marcus Talbot.

County of Wexford.

Walter Butler of Kilcash, Esq;
Patrick Colclough of Mocherry, Esq;

Borough of Wexford.

Borough

Borough of *New Ross.*

Luke Dormer, Esq;
Richard Butler, Esq;

Borough of *Newburgh.*

Abraham Strange of *Inchcarthie*, Esq;
Richard Doyle of *Kilorky.*

Borough of *Enniscorthy.*

James Devereux of *Carrigmenan*, Esq;
Arthur Waddington Portriffe.

Borough of *Taghmon.*

George Hore of *Polehore*, Esq;
Walter Hore of *Harperstowne.*

Borough of *Bannow.*

Francis Plowden, Esq;
Dr. *Alexius Stafford.*

Borough of *Clogheenid.*

Edward Sherlock of the City of *Dublin*, Esq;
Nicholas White of *Ross*, Merchant.

Borough of *Fethard.*

The Right Honourable Colonel *James Porter.*
Captain *Nicholas Stafford.*

County of *Longford.*

Roger Farrell, Esq;
Robert Farell, Esq;

Borough of *Lanesbrough.*

Oliver Fitz Gerald.
Roger Farrell.

County of *Mayo.*

Gerrald Moore, Esq;
Walter Bourke, Esq;

Borough of *Castlebar.*

John Bermingham Portriffe.
Thomas Bourke, Esq;

County of *Clare.*

Murtogh Mac Grannil of *Grent-Castle*, Esq;
Ever Mac Grannil of *Carrigaholt*, Esq;

Borough of *Ennis.*

Rowland White, Esq;
Rowland Savage, Esq;

Borough of *Killrush.*

Barnard Mac Grannil of *Cahirmoyle*, Esq;
Toole O'Neill of *Drumcleeve*, Gent.

County.

County of *Dublin.*

Simon Luttrel of *Luttrellstown*, Esq;
Patrick Sarsfield of *Lucan*, Esq;

Borough of *Swords.*

Francis Barnwall of *Woodcarby* in the County of *Meath*, Esq;
Robert Russel of *Drynham*, Esq;

Borough of *New Castle.*

Thomas Arthur of *Colganstown*, Esq;
John Talbot of *Ballgard.*

City of *Dublin.*

Sir *Michael Creagh*, Knight, Lord Mayor.
Thomas Bourne, Senior, Alderman.

College of *Dublin.*

Sir *John Meade*, Knight,
Philip Cuffaine, Esq;

County of *Wicklow.*

Richard Burke, Esq;
William Talbot, Esq;

Borough of *Carysfort.*

Hugh Bermingham, Esq;
Power Archbold, Esq; upon default of *A. Fingall* of *P. A. Fitzherbert*, Esq;

Borough of *Wicklow.*

Francis Tuite, Esq;
Thomas Byrne, Esq;

Borough of *Blessington.*

James Eustace, Esq;
Maurice Eustace, Gent.

County of *Kildare.*

John Wogan, Esq;
George Aylmer, Esq;

Borough of *Naas.*

Walter Lord *Dungan.*
Charles White, Esq;

Borough of *Athy.*

William Fitz. Gerrald, Esq;
William Archbold, Esq;

Borough of *Harristown.*

James Nihell, Esq;
Edmund Fitz. Gerrald, Esq;

Borough of *Kildare.*

Francis Leigh, Esq;
Robert Power, Esq;

King's County.

Thomas Calmady, Esq;
Owen Carrol, Esq;

Borough of *Phillipstowne.*

John Connor, Esq;
Hower Oxburgh, Esq;

Borough of *Banagher.*

Terrence Coghlan, Esq;
Terence Coghlan, Gent.

Borough of *Drogheda.*

Henry Dowdal, Esq; Recorder.
Christopher Peppard, Fitz. George, Alderman.

County of *Louth.*

Thomas Bellew, Esq;
William Talbot, Esq;

Borough of *Ardee.*

Hugh Gerhon, Esq;
John Baby, Esq;

Borough of *Dundalk.*

Robert Dermot, Esq;
John Dowdgall, Esq;

Borough of *Carlingford*

Christopher Peppard Fitz Ignatius, Esq;
Bryan Dermot, Esq;

County of *Ros-Commun.*

Charles Kelly, Esq;
John Bourke, Esq;

Borough of *Fore* in Commit. *West-Meath.*

John Nugent of *Donore*, Esq;
Christopher Nugent of *Dardistowne.*

Borough of *Portarlington* in *Queens* County.

Sir *Henry Bond*, Baronet.
Sir *Thomas Hacket*, Knight.

Borough of St. *Johnstan* in Commit. *Longford.*

Sir *William Ellis*, Knight.
Lieutenant Coll. *James Nugent*,

Monaghan.

Bryan Mac Mahon, Esq;
Hugh Mac Mahon, Esq;

Gowran.

Coll. *Robert Fielding* instead of *Richard Butler*, Esq;

The Commons chose Sir *Richard Nagle* their Speaker, and Mr. *John Kenny* was Clerk of that House.

The several Bills that past both Houses of Parliament in the Session begun at Dublin, *the 7th of* May 1689. *to which the Late King assented are as follows.*

1. AN Act of Recognition.

2. An Act for Annulling and making void all Patents of Officers for Life or during good Behaviour.

3. An Act declaring that the Parliament of *England* cannot bind *Ireland*, and against Writs of Error, and Appeals to be brought for removing Judgments, Decrees and Sentences given in *Ireland* into *England*.

4. An Act for Repealing the Acts of Settlement, and Explanation, Resolution of the Doubts and all Grants, Patents and Certificates, pursuant to them, or any of them.

5. An Act for punishing of Persons who bring in Counterfeit Coin of Foreign Realms being Current in this Realm, or Counterfeit the same within this Realm, or Wash, Clip, File or Lighten the same.

6. An Act for taking off all incapacities on the Natives of this Kingdom.

7. An Act for taking away the Benefits of the Clergy in certain Cases of Felony in this Kingdom for two years.

8. An Act to continue two Acts made to prevent delays in Executions and to prevent Arrests of Judgments and Superseding Executions.

9. An Act for Repealing a Statute Intituled an Act for Provision of Ministers in Cities and Corporate Towns. And making the Church of St. *Andrews* in the Suburbs of the City of *Dublin* Presentative for ever.

10. An Act of Supply for his Majesty for the support of his Army.

11. An Act for Repealing the Act for keeping and Celebrating the 23 of October as an Anniversary Thanksgiving in this Kingdom.

12. An Act for Liberty of Conſcience, and Repealing ſuch Acts or Clauſes in any Act of Parliament, which are inconſiſtent with the ſame.

13. An Act concerning Tythes, and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties.

14. An Act Regulating Tythes, and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties in the Province of *Ulſter*.

15. An Act concerning Appropriate Tythes, and other Duties payable to Eccleſiaſtical Dignitaries.

16. An Act for Repealing the Act for Real Union and Diviſion of Pariſhes, and concerning Churches, Free-Schools and Exchanges.

17. An Act for Relief and Releaſe of Poor diſtreſſed Priſoners for Debts.

18. An Act for Repealing an Act Intituled an Act for Confirmation of Letters Patents, granted to his Grace *James* Duke of *Ormond*.

19. An Act for Encouragement of Strangers and others to inhabit and plant in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

20. An Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries.

21. An Act Prohibiting the Importation of *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, or *Welſh* Coals into this Kingdom.

22. An Act for Ratifying and Confirming Deeds and Settlements and laſt Will and Teſtaments of Perſons out of Poſſeſſion.

23. An Act for the ſpeedy Recovering of Servants Wages.

24. An Act for veſting in his Majeſty the Goods of Abſentees.

25. An Act concerning Martial Law.

26. An Act for Puniſhment of Waſte committed on Lands reſtorable to old Proprietors.

27. An Act to enable his Majeſty to Regulate the Duties of foreign Commodities.

28. An Act for the better ſetling Inteſtates Eſtates.

29. An Act for Advance and Improvement of Trade, and for the Encouragement and Increaſe of Shipping and Navigation.

30. An Act for the Attainder of divers Rebels, and for the Preſerving the Intereſt of Loyal Subjects.

31. An Act for granting and confirming unto the Duke of *Tyrconnel* Lands and Tenements to the value of 15000 *l. per Annum*.

32. An Act for ſecuring the Water Courſe for the Caſtle and City of

33 An Act for relieving Dame *Anne Yelverton Sarsfield* alias *Dowd* and her Daughter.

34. An Act for securing Iron-works and Land thereunto belonging to Sir *Henry Waddington* Knight, at a certain Rate.

35. An Act for reversal of the Attainder of *William Ryan* of *Bally Ryan* in the County of *Tipperary* Esq; and for restoring him to his Blood, corrupted by the said Attainder.

By several of the foregoing Acts it is most evident, that the design of that pretended Parliament, was to ruin all the Protestants of *Ireland*, I mean the major part, for those Gentlemen that were returned as Members for the Colledge of *Dublin*, opposed their Proceedings, and when they found they could do no good, left the House; and the Bishops in the House of Lords also opposed their Proceedings. Most of their Parliament-men were such as were named by Letters from the Earl of *Tyrconnel* or the Titular Bishop of *Clogher* his Secretary to the several Corporations. And they were in that haste, that few of the new Charters were past the Seal, when the Elections were made, and some of them are not past to this day.

The Protestants were in possession of several Officers in that Kingdom, but pursuant to that Act to make void all Patents of Offices for Life or Behaviour, they are turn'd out and Papists put in.

The Address presented by the Purchasors to stop passing the Act of Repeal of the Act Settlement gave a full state, how far the Protestants were concerned therein. There was a Clause in that Act of Repeal, which without doubt, as it would be strained by them, would bring in all Protestants, that were any way concerned or interested in *Ireland*, it follows in these words.

It's Enacted that all Mannors, Lands, &c. and all Estates and Interests whatsoever in Law or Equity, which on the First of *August* 1688. or at any time since belonged to any in Rebellion in *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland*, or who corresponded or kept intelligence, or went contrary to their Allegiance to dwell or stay among the said Rebels or any of them, or was any way Aiding, Assisting or Abetting to them, or any of them, are forfeited and vested from the said First of *August*, freed from all Estates, Tayles, Remainders and Reversions.

By their Act of Repeal for the Act of Provision of Ministers, the Ministers in Cities and Corporations are strip't, having no other Provision

vision than what was granted them by that Act which they have repealed.

By the Act concerning Tythes and other Ecclesiastical Duties, the Roman Catholicks are to pay all their Tythes to their Clergy, and most of the Protestants having come out of the Kingdom, and the rest that remain'd, having lost what Substance they had, the Protestant Clergy could expect nothing. And besides this, the Popish Clergy had got Leases granted to them, of the Livings of such of our Clergy as were come out of that Kingdom.

The Act to vest in King *James* the Goods of Absentees, is penal on such as had any of their Goods in their Hands, and did not discover the same, and the Books of some Merchants were seized on, to discover the Effects of their Correspondents, who were Absentees.

On pretence of Waste committed by the Protestants on Land in their Possession, several were brought up to *Dublin* in Custody, by Vertue of their Act for Punishment of Waste committed on Land, restorable to old Proprietors, and there compelled to make the old Proprietor what Satisfaction he pleased, and discharge his Contempt, or remain confined.

By the Act of Attainder, some thousands were by Name attainted as Rebels, among whom, are the Duke of *Ormond*, Earl of *Cork*, and Earl of *Strafford*; others that came out of that Kingdom, since the Invasion (as they call it) were attainted if they did not return by the first of *September* last, those that came before, had till the first of *November*. And by the Act, all such as had Estates in *Ireland*, together with all Widdows and Orphans that come from thence, were to return for *Ireland* about that time, or they forfeited all. Although some of their pretended Acts were sufficient to have ruin'd most, if not all the Protestants of *Ireland*: Yet it was thought fit to pass so many, to make their Work as certain and sure as they could.

The

The Preamble to the Act of Repeal of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, &c. as it past the House of Commons.

WHereas the Ambition and Avarice of the Lords Justices ruling over this your Kingdom, in 1641. did engage them to gather a malignant Party and Cabal of the then Privy Council contrary to their Sworn Faith and natural Allegiance, in a secret Intelligence and traiterous Combination with the Puritan Sectaries in the Realm of *Great Britain*, against their lawful and undoubted Sovereign, his Peace, Crown and Dignity, the Malice of which made it soon manifest in the Nature and Tendency of their Proceedings, their untimely Prorogations of a Loyal and Vertuous Parliament, and thereby making void, and disappointing the Effects of many Seasonable Votes, Bills and Addresses, which passed or were reached certainly secured the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, by binding to his Majesty the Hearts of his Irish Subjects, as well by the Ties of Affection and Gratitude, as Duty and Allegeance thereto. The said Lord Justices traiterously disbanding His Majesties well affected Catholick Forces, when his Person and Government were expected to be supported by the Sectaries, and marshaling in hostile Array to dispossess him of his Power, Dominion and Use of their immediate calling into the place and stead of them His Majesties faithful disbanded Forces, a formidable Body of disciplined Troops allyed in Religion, Interest, Cause, Maxims and Principles with those Rebel Sectaries, their unwarrantable Entertainment out of the Treasure and Revenues of the dealing of His Majesties Treasury, and Terror of his Catholick Subjects, then openly menaced by them the aforesaid Lords Justices with a Massacre and total Extirpation, their bloody Prosecution of that Menace, in the Slaughter of many innocent Persons, thereby affrighting and compelling others in despair of Protection, from their Government, to unite and take Arms for their necessary Defence, and Preservation of their Lives; their unpardonable Prevarication from His Majesties Orders to them, in retrenching the time by him graciously given to his Subjects so compelled into Arms, of returning to their Duty; and limiting the General Pardon to such only as had no Free-hold Estates

Estates to make Forfeitures of their pernicious Arts in way laying, exchanging, and wickedly depriving all Intercourse by Letters, Expresses and other Communication and Privity between Your said Royal Father and his native dearest People; their inhuman and barbarous Application of Racks and other Engines of Torture to Sir Iohn Read, His then Majesties sworn mental Servant, and that upon their own conscious Suspicions of his being intrusted with the too just Complaints of the persecuted Catholicks aforesaid. Their diabolical Malice and Craft, by denying by Promises and Threats, to draw from him the said Read, in his Torments, a false and impious Accusation of his Master and Sovereign as being the Author and Promoter of the then Commotion, so manifestly procured, and by themselves industriously spread.

And whereas a late eminent Minister of State, for parallel Causes and Ends, pursuing the Steps of the aforesaid Lord Justices, hath by his Interest and Power, cherished and supported a Fanatical Republican Party, which heretofore opposed, put to flight, and chased out of this Your Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Royal Authority lodged in his Person, and to transfer the calamitous Consequences of his fatal Conduct from himself, upon your truly Roman Catholick Subjects, to the Breach of publick Faith solemnly given and proclaimed in the Name of our late Sovereign, interposed betwixt them and his late Majesties general Indulgence and Pardon, and wrought their Exclusion from that Indemnity in their Estates, which by the said publick Faith is specially provided for, and since hath been extended to the most bloody and execrable Traitors, few only excepted by Name in all your Realms and Dominions. And further, to preclude from all Relief, and even Access of Admittance to Justice, Your said Irish Catholick People, and to secure to himself and his Posterity, his vast Share of their Spoils. He the said eminent Minister, did against Your Sacred Brothers Royal Promise and Sanction aforesaid, advise and perswade his late Majesty to give, and accordingly obtained his Royal Assent to two several Acts. The one intituled, *An Act for the better Execution of His Majesties gracious Declaration for the Settlement of this Kingdom of Ireland, and Satisfaction of the several Interests of Adventurers, Souldiers, and other His Majesties Subjects there.* Which Act was so past at a Parliament held in this Kingdom, in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Years of his Reign. And the other, An Act intituled, *An Act of Explanation, &c.*

Which

Which Act was passed in a Sessions of the said Parliament held in this Kingdom, in the Seventeenth and eighteenth Years of his Reign, most of the Members thereof being such, as forcibly possessed themselves of the Estates of your Catholick Subjects in this Kingdom, and were convened together for the sole special Purpose of creating and granting to themselves and their Heirs, the Estates and Inheritances of this Your Kingdom of *Ireland*, upon a scandalous, false Hypothesis, imputing the Traiterous Design of some desperate, indigent Persons to seize Your Majesties Castle of *Dublin*, on the Twenty third of *October*, 1641. to an universal Conspiracy of Your Catholick Subjects, and applying the Estates and Persons thereby presumed to have forfeited to the Use and Benefit of that Regicide Army, which brought that Kingdom from it's due Subjection and Obedience to His Majesty, under the Peak and Tyranny of a bloody Usurper: An Act unnatural, or rather viperously destroying His late Majesties gracious Declaration, from whence it had Birth, and its Clauses, Restrictions and Uses, inverting the very fundamental Laws, as well of Your Majesties, as all other Christian Governments. An Act limiting and confining the Administration of Justice to a certain Term or Period of Time, and confirming the Patrimony of Innocents unheard, to the most exquisite Traytors, that now stand Convict on Record, their Assigns and Trustees, even of the then deceased *Oliver Cromwell* himself, for whose Arrears, as General of the Regicide Army, special Provision is made at the Suit of his Pensioners. Now in regard the Acts above mentioned do in a florid and specious Preamble, contrary to the known Truth in Fact, comprehend all Your Majesties Roman Catholick Subjects of *Ireland*, in the Guilt of those few indigent Persons aforesaid, and on that Supposition alone, by the Clause immediately subsequent to that Preamble, vest all their Estates in his late Majesty, as a Royal Trustee, to the principal Use of those who Deposed and murthered Your Royal Father, and their lawful Sovereign. And furthermore, to the Ends that the Articles and Conditions granted in the Year 1648. by Authority from Your Majesties Royal Brother, then lodged in the Marquess of *Ormond*, may be duly fulfilled and made good to your Majesties present Irish Catholick Subjects, in all their Parts and Intentions, and that the several Properties and Estates in this Kingdom may be setled in their ancient Foundations, as they were on the Twenty first of *October* 1641. And that all Persons may acquiesce, and rejoyce under an impartial Distribution of Justice, and sit peaceably down under his own Vine or Patrimony, to the abolishing all distinc-

on

ons of Parties, Countries and Religions, and setling a perpetual Union and Concord of Duty, Affection and Loyalty to Your Majesties Person and Gavernment; In the Hearts of Your Subjects be it enacted, &c.

An Address presented to the Late King James, *to stop passing of the Act of Repeal of the Act of Settlement*, &c.

THis humble Representation made unto Your Majesty, is in the Behalf of Your Majesties Subjects of all Degrees, Sex and Ages. The Design and Intention of it, is to prevent the Ruine and Desolation which a Bill, now under Consideration, in order to be made a Law, will bring upon them and their Families, in case Your Majesty doth not interpose and protect them, so far as the known Laws of the Kingdom, and Equity, and good Conscience will warrant and require.

It is in the Behalf of Purchasers, who for great and valuable Considerations, have acquired Lands and Tenements in this Kingdom, by laying out, not only the Portions and Provisions made by their Parents for them, but also the whole Product of all their own Industry, and the Labour of their Youth; together with what could be saved by a frugal Management, in order to make some certain Provision for Old Age and their Families, in purchasing Lands and Tenements, under the Security of divers Acts of Parliament, publick Declarations from the late King, and all those accompanied with the Possession of twenty five Years.

Divine Providence hath appointed us our Dwelling in an Island, and consequently we must Trade, or live in Penury, and at the Mercy of our Neighbours. This necessitates a Transmutation of Possession by Purchase from one Hand to another, of Mortgaging and Pledging Lands for great and considerable Sums of Money, by charging them with Judgments, and indeed gives Name to one of the greatest Securities made use of in this Kingdom, Statutes Merchants, and of the Staple, and very many, especially Widows and Orphans, have their whole Estates and Portions Secured by Mortgages, Bonds of the Staple, and Judgments.

Where, and when shall a Man purchase in this Kingdom, under what Title, or on what Security shall he lay out his Money, or secure the Portion he designs for his Children, if he may not do it under the Security of divers Acts of Parliament, the solemn and reiterated Declarations of his Prince, and a quiet and uncontroverted Possession of twenty Years together. And this is the Case of thousands of Families, who are Purchasers under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

I do not undertake at present to justifie those Acts in every particular contained in them. But if it be considered that from the twenty third of *October*, 1641, till the twenty ninth of *May*, 1660. the time of His Majesties Restauration, the Kingdom was upon the Matter in a Continued Storm, the Alterations of Possessions were so universal, and Propriety so blended and mixt by Alotments and Dispositions made by the then usurping Power, it may well be concluded, that they must be somewhat more than Men, that could or can frame a Law to take in every particular Case, though it should have swoln to many Volums and Laws, which are to be of such universal Consequence as this was, are to have regard to the Generality of the Kingdom or People, though possibly some particular Person may have Hardship in his private Concern.

But if we may judge of general Laws with the Produce and Effect of them, and at the same time have a Prospect of the State and Condition of this Kingdom, from 1640. and as far backward as you please, untill the time of His late Majesties happy Restauration, and at the same time take into Consideration, what the Kingdom became in a few Years after the Commission for executing those Acts was at an end, their Buildings and other Improvements, their Trade and Commerce, the vast Heards of Cattle, and Flocks of Sheep, equal to those in *England*, together with great Sums of Money, brought over by our Fellow Subjects of *England*, who came to Purchase and Plant in this Kingdom, the Manufactories set on foot in divers parts, whereby the meaner Inhabitants were at once inriched and civilized; it would hardly be believed to be the same Spot of Earth; nay, overflown and moorish Grounds were reduced to the bettering of both Soil and Air. The Purchasers who brought the Kingdom to this flourishing Condition, fly to Your Majesty for Succour, ventring their Estates and Fortunes to any legal Tryal within this Kingdom, being willing and ready to submit the same to any established Judicature; where, if it shall be found, that they enjoy any thing without legal Title, they will sit down and acquiesce in the Judgment. But to have their Purchases made void,

their

their Lands and Improvements taken from them, their Securities and Assurances for Money lent declared null and void, by a Law made *ex post facto*, was never practised in any Kingdom or Country.

If their Bill, now designed to be made a Law, had been attempted two, three, four or five Years after the Courts for Execution of these Acts were ended, the Purchasers would not have laid out their Estates in acquiring of Lands, or in Building and Improving on them. Thousands who sold their small Estates and Free-holds in *England*, and brought the Price of them to Purchase and Plant here, would have stay'd at Home, and Your Majesties Revenue, with that of the Nobility and Gentry had never come to the height it did.

If Your Majesty please to consider upon what Grounds and Assurances the Purchasers of Lands and Tenements in this Kingdom proceeded, you will soon conclude never any proceeded upon surer Grounds.

The Acts of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth of King *Charles* the First Your Father of Blessed Memory, takes notice, that there was a Rebellion begun in this Kingdom, the Twenty third of *October*, 1641. (And so doth a Bill once read in the House of Lords) whoever looks into that Royal Martyrs Discourses upon that Occasion, will see with what an Abhorrency he laments it, and that he had thoughts once to come over in Person to suppress it.

These Acts promise Satisfaction out of forfeited Lands, to such as would advance Money for reducing those Disturbers of the Publick Peace unto their Duty.

The next Invitation was His late Majesty, Your Brothers Letter from *Breda*, some few Weeks before his Restoration, which bears the Twenty ninth of *May*, 1660. and within six Months after, came forth His Majesties Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of this Kingdom.

This, may it please Your Majesty, is the Basis and Foundation of that Settlement, and was some Years after enacted and made a Law, by two several Acts of Parliament.

It is true, that the usurping Powers in the Year 1653. having prevailed here, did dispose and set out the Estates of Catholicks unto Adventurers and Souldiers, and in a year or two after, transplanted all Catholick Free-holders, for no other reason but their being so, into *Connaught*, where Lands were set out unto them under divers Qualifications, which they and their Heirs, or those deriving under them, as Purchasers, enjoyed, and still do enjoy, under the Security of the before mention Acts of Parliament and Declaration.

His Majesties gracious Declaration of the Thirtieth of *November* 1660. which I call the Foundation of the Settlement, was, before it was concluded on, under the Consideration of that Prince, and the Lords of his Council of *England*, where all Persons concerned for the Proprietors, as well Old as New, were heard, whoever reads it, will find many Difficulties which He and his Council met with from the different and several Pretenders, what Consideration was had, and Care taken to reconcile the jarring Interests, and to accomodate and settle as well as was possible, the Mass or Body of his Subjects here.

It was some years after, before the Act for the better Execution of his Majesties gracious Declaration became a Law. It was near two years on the Anvil: It was not a Law that passed in a few Days, or *Sub silentio*: It was first according to the then Course of passing Laws, here framed by the Chief Governour, and Council of this Kingdom, by the Advice, and with the Assistance of all the Judges, and of His Majesties Council, learned in the Laws, and then transmitted into *England*, to be further considered of by His Majesty, and Lords of His Council there, where the Council at Law, and Agents of all Pretenders to the Propriety of Land in this Kingdom were heard. And that Act, commonly call'd the Act of Settlement, approved of and re-transmitted under the Seal of *England*, to receive the Royal Assent, which it did, after having passed both Houses of Parliament.

The innocent Proprietors being restored pursuant to this Act, and some Difficulties appearing, as to the further Execution of it, another passed, commonly called, *The Act of Explanation*, which went the same Course, and under the same Scrutiny.

It is confessed, that though they are two Acts, it was the same Parliament who were chosen according to the ancient Course of chooſing Parliaments.

But if any Miscarriages were in bringing that Parliament together, or in procuring the aforesaid Acts of Parliament, to pass which, I can in no wise admit, and the less, for that Your Majesties Revenue was granted and settled by that Parliament, and many good and wholsome Laws therein enacted. Yet its manifest, that nothing of that kind ought to affect the plain and honest Purchaser, who for great and valuable Consideration, acquired Lands under the Security aforesaid, and expended the Remainder of his Means in Building, Improving, and Planting on them, and that for the following Reasons.

Imprimis, The Purchaser advising with his Council how to lay out, secure his Money, that it may not lye dead, not only to his, but the

the publick Determent, tells him, that he is offered a Purchase of Lands in Fee, or desired by his Neighbour to accommodate him with Money, upon the Security of Mortgage, Judgment, or Statute Staple, and upon Inquiry into the Title, he finds a good and secure Estate, as firm in Law, as two several Acts of Parliament of force in this Kingdom, can make it: And in many Cases, Letters Patents upon a Commission of Grace, for remedying defective Titles, he finds Possession for many years hath gone along with this Title, and several Descents cast, and possibly that the Lands have been purchased, and passed through the Hands of divers Purchasers; he resorts to the Records, where he meets with Fines and common Recoveries, the great Assurance known to the Laws of *England*, under which (by the Blessing of God) we live; and tells him, that there is no Scruple nor Difficulty of Purchasing under this Title, since he hath the Security of two Acts of Parliament, Certificate Letters Patents, Fines, and Recoveries, and that no Law of force in the Kingdom can stir, much less shake this Title.

How is it possible to imagine, that the Legislative Power should be made use of to avoid this Mans Estate, who perhaps was never in this Kingdom, until after these Acts were enacted, and become Laws.

It will be the like Case with all Persons, who on the Marriage of their Children, and considerable Marriage Portions paid and received, have procured Settlements for Joyntures, Portions and Remainders for their Children and Grand-Children: And all these are to be laid aside without any Consideration of Law or Equity in the Case of Purchasers, or any Misdemeanor or Offence committed by them, whereby vast Numbers of Your Majesties Subjects, the present Proprietors and their Lessees, and in very many Cases, Widows and Orphans, Marchants and Traders, will be at one stroak outed and removed from the Possession of their Lands and Improvements, which in many places are more in value than the Townships whereon they are made.

This, with Submission, without some Fraud, Deceit, or Default of the Purchaser, never was, and its hoped never will be done by any People or Nation professing Christianity. Nor is it for the Honour, Welfare, or Advantage of the King or Kingdom, to have it so done. What will Strangers, and our Fellow Subjects of *England* and *Scotland* say, we sold our Estates in *England*, transported us and our Families into *Ireland*, to Purchase, Improve, and Plant there? We acquired Lands under as secure Titles as Acts of Parliament, the greatest known Security could make them; our Conveyences, both by Deed and Matters

ters of Record, are allowed good, firm, and unquestionable by any Law in force at the time of the Purchase, we have had the Possession ten, twelve, or fifteen years, and are grown old, upon them we have clearly withdrawn our Effects from *England*, and setled here, not doubting, but our Posterity may be so likewise. We have purchased Annuities and Rent-charges out of Land under the same Securities, and now the old Proprietors, though many of them had Satisfaction in *Connaught*, would fain have a new Law to dispossess us of our Estates and Improvements made as aforesaid.

It will not be believed that the Chief of those who drive on this Design, should in Parliament, and elsewhere (which ought to consist of the gravest, wisest, and wealthiest Free-holders of the Kingdom, for such the Law presumes them) make a noise with that good and wholsome Advise of *Caesar* Emperor, in this Case, or that can think that *Caesar* is proper here.

The Purchaser ought to be wary of any Flaw in the Title at the time of the Purchase made, and Purchasers at his Peril, if any such there be, but who is that Purchaser that must be ware of a Law to be made twenty, thirty, or forty years after his Purchase, or to destroy his Security for Money lent, or Settlement on Marriage. This is not a Defect in the Title; but under favour, is a President which no humane Foresight can prevent, and if once introduced, no Purchaser could ever be safe, the worst of Lotteries affording a securer way of Dealing than *Ireland* would.

Can it be for Your Majesties honour or advantage to have Thousands of Families ruined by such a Proceeding as this is, what will become of our Credit, and consequently of our Trade abroad, where will the Reputation and Publick Faith and security of the Kingdom be, when foreign Merchants shall know from their Correspondents here, that they cannot comply with their engagements to them: their Estates, Houses and Improvements both in Country and City which they had acquired for great and valuable Considerations, and within the Securities of the Laws being taken from them by a Law made yesterday, in case this Bill should pass, so that in effect we are not only contriving to break and ruine our Traders and Merchants at home, but even those in foreign Parts, which will infallibly destroy Your Majesties Revenue and sink that of every Subject.

Surely these Particulars, and the Consequences of them, are worth more than two or three days Consideration, which is as much as this

this Bill could have, since the Parliament was not opened until the 7th of this Month.

The very Report of what is designed to be done by this Bill hat already from the most improved and improving spot of Earth in *Europe*, from stately Heards and Flocks from plenty of Money at seven and eight *per Cent.* whereby Trade and Industry were encouraged, and all upon the security of those Acts of Parliaments, from great and convenient Buildings newly Erected in Cities and other Corporations, to that degree, that even the City of *Dublin*, is since the passing of these Acts and the security and quiet promised from them enlarged to double what it was. That the Shipping in divers Ports were five or six times more, than ever was known before to the vast increase of your Majesties Revenue; reduced to the saddest and most disconsolate condition of any Kingdom or Country in *Europe*, infinite numbers of the Inhabitants having Transported themselves and their Families with what remained of their Estates into other Kingdoms: That very many of the Buildings both new and old in this City, and in the very Heart and Trading part of it are, uninhabited and waste, It's grievous to see as you pass through the City, the Shops shut up, and in the Country the Herds and Flocks are utterly destroyd, so that of necessity the Tenant must break, throw up his Lease, leave the Key under the Door and the Land become waste; and from hence will necessary follow, that the Farm houses and Improvements must go to decay, and Beef, Tallow, Hides, Wool and Butter, from whence arise the wealth of the Country will fail us.

What is to become of the frequent Declarations made by the Earl of *Clarendon*, and the Earl now Duke of *Ormond* of Your Majesties fixed Resolutions never to lay aside the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, why did the Judges in their several Circuits declare in all places where they sate unto the Countries there Assembled, that Your Majesty was resolved to preserve the Acts of Settlement, and that they were appointed by the then Chief Governor, here to declare the same unto them, from whence they took confidence to proceed in their Purchases and Improvements, and with submission be it spoken if this Bill pass are deluded.

Shall Patents on the Commission of Grace signifie nothing, the Great Seal of *England* tell them they may proceed upon the Publick Faith, and here again they may become Purchasers, paying considerable Fines unto the King, to whom Rents were reserved, where none were due before, and many Places the Rent encreased as in Case of Fairs and Markets, granted together with the Lands on them, Patents, liberty of free Warren,,

Warren, and to Enclose and Impale for Park; surely some consideration ought to be had of those whose Money was paid on that Account.

It would be further considered that Your Majesty before your Access to the Crown, had passed several Lands and Tenements in this Kingdom, in Certificate and Patent pursuant to those Acts of Settlement, and that you made Leases of them on which many and great Improvements have been made. It is true likewise that Your Majesty sold and exchanged some small Proportions of the same Land and received in Money twelve Years Purchase for some of them, which Your Majesty conveyed by Fines and other Assurances in Law; and though Your Majesty may if it seem meet unto you, part with all that Estate. Yet its humbly conceived it ought to be with reservation to the Lessees, and those few Purchasers, as it was done by *Mary* Queen of *England*, who though zealous to the highest degree in the Religion she professed, and that she restored such Part of Lands belonging to Monasteries as remain'd in her hand undisposed, did nevertheless permit the Grantees and Purchasers peaceably to retain such part of them, as they were possessed of by grant or purchase, and which for ought appearing, is enjoyed by them, and those deriving under them unto this day, though she came to the Crown within few years after passing the Act for dissolving Monasteries, for if no considerations be had of them, Your Majesty gives away the terms of Years and improvements from your Lessees, and the Land from him to whom Your Majesty sold it, without refunding the Purchase Money, than which no Case can be harder; and without Your Royal Assent, neither of these will be done.

For the objections commonly made against the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, which are usually, that many Innocents were never heard; and that there was not time sufficient for hearing of them: but how this should affect those who Purchased after the Acts were passed, and Certificates and Letters Patents passed, on them is not demonstrable from any Rule of Law or Equity. The Person designing to purchase, enquires whether the Title of the Land or Tenements to be sold, be good in Law or Equity, and being assured in that he forbears further enquiry, being assured that never any Purchaser in Possession, having Law or Equity on his side was dispossessed by any Person whatsoever, upon grounds of Equity and the Purchaser hath the Law on his side by the Acts of Settlement, and the Equity by the payment of his Money.

It is to be wished that if Widows, Orphans or any other Persons have fallen under any hardship by the general Settlement of the Kingdom;

doom; that some may be devised to make them compatible, but the way preferred by this Bill is to rob the Innocent Purchaser, Creditors and Owners of their Estates, to do it contrary to the Publick Faith, Laws of the Land, and to the Precepts of Holy Writ, which forbids doing evil, that good may come thereof.

It is manifest from what hath been said, that, if this Bill proceed as it is now contrived, that all the Proprietors of the Kingdom are undoubtedly, and without reserve, ruined, since the Parliament, that is the Armed Multitude, have taken away all their Moveable Estates, and this design is to take away all the Lands and Tenements purchased by them.

The Thriving Catholicks, who were Purchasers (as indeed most of the Natives of England are liable to be turned out of their Estates and Fortunes) and their sons, and the Innocent Owners of Land, who held under them utterly lost.

As to the Political part, which those great Statesmen, who drive on this Bill, make mention of, that will be likewise worthy of Consideration. It is said that will unite Your Majesties Subjects in this Kingdom; that is too gross to pass, since the first mention thereof, hath it not made a division and breach between them, nay where there was none before, and doth it not grow wider: It was never heard, that Accommodation where all in contest, was given to one of the Parties, made an Union and Friendship; It is so far the contrary, that where nothing is Awarded by one of the Parties it makes the whole Award void and of none effect. And admitting that the old Proprietors had right, it is not enough, except he have it against the Purchaser, and all the design for what is pretended, to restore this Kingdom to the Peace and Plenty which it flourished in some time since, to unite Your Majesties Subjects That can never be effected excepted all Pretenders recede, in some degree, from the full of their pretensions for the Accommodation of the Whole, and the publick quiet and safety. Would not he be an unreasonable thing in a Cargoe, where divers Merchants are concerned, and have Goods and Merchandize in a Storm, to throw out by violence the Goods of any one Merchant, though in the bottom of the Hold, and therefore to be most safe for the safety of all concerned, without Satisfaction given him, by a Contribution from those who had the Advantage of it. Or if it could be done, or that they had time, were it not much more just, that the loss should be equally divided amongst them all, than that it should fall upon one, or a few of them? Or were it not more just that there should be a just proportion from all concerned, than in single one

[illegible] Trade and Commerce, where Acts of Parliament shall be made to destroy Securities [illegible] Improvements in Ireland, [illegible] the Protestant Religion is profeſſed, that ſuch a Proteſtant as this, [illegible] to question the Titles by which they hold. That [illegible] ſhould be made of the Legiſlature Power, to cauſe a new Law after ſo many Aſſurances given them to the contrary, and after ſo many Years quiet Poſſeſſion, to turn them out of their Eſtates to-day.

It is [illegible] to be feared, that thoſe who adviſed firſt the Method of Proceeding, have conſidered their own particular Advantage, and that of their Friends and Relations, without the leaſt thought of your Majeſties Service; for ſurely this can never be thought fit, nor for the Publick Good. For can it be imagined, that they who have [illegible] Proceedings [illegible] Caſe of the Subjects to Repeal Repeal, and any [illegible] Laws, will be always ſoliciting your Majeſties [illegible] Caſe of a great moment and general Concern as this is.

As for the Rewards [illegible] to be made them out of the Eſtates of the now forfeiting Perſons, [illegible] be conſented to, that the manner of proceeding ought to be equal to all Eſtates which the Proprietor ſhall be called off, that will be very uncertain, for it will be known who the Forfeiting Perſons are, and what their Lands amount to. Since it may be probably conceived, that there are many of Your Majeſties Subjects now in [illegible] have intended here, if they had not been diverted from coming, by Diſcourſe induced, and many other Legal and Juſtifiable Cauſes, to [illegible] for this preſent Paper. And whilſt that where any of them are

[illegible]

stead of any New Blames, It ought most be referred to the Old Proprietor, and what is old, despoils to other Settlements and other Instances.

After all this, it is of the power of Your Majesty to prevent the Ruin of so many of Your Subjects as have been Purchasers and Improvers in this Kingdom, by preventing every Adventurer from, that by depriving them of the whole of what they have Legally and Honourably acquired, and that Consideration of Such Houses may keep and support whether any Alterations may be made our Interest, the Encrease for the accommodating as near as may be the Purchaser and the old Proprietors & that if there be Cause of Complaint it may not arise from a Total disappointment of either Party. This is a hint of what may be said on this Occasion, but the Judge of Hearts who discerns this Bill, will allow no further time or patience to those to all the several Interests concerned in the Affair of Settlements and Explanations.

FINIS.